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LETTERS,

BY THE

EARL OF DUNDONALD,

ON MAKING BREAD FROM POTATOES.

LETTER 2.

A VARIETY of other buſineſs has put it out of my power to have made all the experiments I could have wiſhed, ſo as to leave nothing to others but to follow the directions and hints ſuggeſted to them. Impreſſed, however, with the importance of a ſubject, which has for its object the more plentiful and cheaper ſupplying mankind, particularly the lower claſſes, with food, I venture here to throw out ſome ideas on the fitneſs of the potatoe, and its farina, to certain uſes not yet mentioned :—To which will be added a ſtatement of the value of an acre of potatoes, manufactured as recommended, and compared with the value of an acre of wheat.—Whence it will not be difficult to foreſee the effect, that the more general cultivation of potatoes, eſpecially by cottagers, and manufacturers reſiding in the country, will have, in keeping down the price of proviſions, adding to the general comfort of individuals, and in tending to the *increaſe of population*, which every where thrives beſt where food is to be had in abundance ; making true the old Roman ſaying, *Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Venus*.

Experiments have been made, with the finer part of the potatoe-powder, by myſelf and others, to ſubſtitute it as a light, nutritive food, for ſick, tender, or convaleſcent perſons, inſtead of ſago or ſalup ; which it very much reſembles, in the fine clear jelly, or vegetable mucilage, it forms, when mixed in a proper manner with boiling water. It may be taken with wine, milk, or broth. —If found, on further trials, to be equally nutritive and reſtorative, as I believe it to be, it will prove a moſt valuable addition to the ſupplies, which government have been ſo careful, of late years, in ſending to ſea, for the uſe of our ſeamen.

There is reaſon to believe, that it will not be ſubject, like wheat-flour, to ſpoil, or to be deſtroyed by inſects ; and that it may be preſerved *ſound*, for a length of time, in the warmeſt climate.

The reaſons which lead me to form the above opinion, are, that it is homogeneous, and does not conſiſt of two diſtinct, and oppoſite ſubſtances, as wheat-flour does : In which, when it begins to ſpoil, there may be ſuppoſed a chemical action of the one part on the other. Heat will thereby be let looſe, the original arrangement of the parts will be altered, and the flour will no longer be fit to be uſed for food, excluſive of the ſmall inſects, always found in bread, or in flour, when in a decayed, or decaying ſtate. It is probable, that potatoe-powder will not be liable to thoſe inconveniences, from the reaſons already given.

Potatoe-powder does not occupy near the ſpace of an equal weight of wheat-flour. It is capable of being made fully *dry*, by expoſure to air. It does *not imbibe* or abſorb moiſture, *as other meal or flour* does in damp weather. It is extremely *cold* to the touch ; or, in other words, a powerful abſtractor of heat from bodies to which it is applied. Theſe its properties ſeem to enſure, *a priori*, its keeping in warm climates :—Where, indeed, a ſimilar flour, or powder, may be made from the *yam*, and *ſweet potatoe* :—perhaps to greater advantage than from the potatoe produced in this country.—A circumſtance of no inconſiderable moment to the inhabitants of the Weſt India iſlands, who are totally ſupplied with flour and grain from North America, and from Europe.

Potatoe-powder is very inflammable. When burning, it emits a ſmell *ſimilar to burning ſugar*, with an *acid* which ſenſibly effects the eyes, as is the caſe likewiſe with ſugar. From theſe, and other circumſtances, I am led *a priori*, to ſay, that althoug ſugar may not be made from potatoes, at leaſt, in the preſent ſtate of our chemical knowledge, yet, it is my opinion, that potatoe-powder may be uſed to very great *advantage* in making *ardent ſpirits*, by mixing it with the proportion of *malted* grain, commonly uſed with unmalted grain at the diſtilleries. I think, alſo, that the ſpirit will be much purer than what is got from a mixture of malted and unmalted grain. The defect of which articles conſiſt in their containing too large a proportion of vegeto-animal matter, more than is neceſſary, in the proceſſes of germination or malting ; and aſſimilation for forming a ſaccharine ſubſtance or juice. The ſuperabundant proportion of vegeto-animal matter is the reaſon why malt ſpirits acquire an *empyreumatic flavor* from the tendency which it has to *be acted on*, by the *great heat* applied to the bottom of the ſtill.

I have every reaſon to believe, that the proceſs of *aſſimilation* will ſucceed equally well with potatoe-flour, mixed with malted grain, as when ground barley or other unmalted grain is made uſe of ; and that the ſpirit will be much purer. If this, on trial, ſhall prove to be the caſe, much leſs wheat and barley will be conſumed in the manufacture of ſpirits : of conſequence the price of grain will fall, one of the objects which I have in view, by communicating to the public what is ſtated in this and in the preceding letter.

I now come to ſtate ſome of the purpoſes to which the liquor got from potatoes is applicable. 1ſt, It may be uſed as a nouriſhing food, or liquor for cows, ſo as to make them in the winter-time give a much larger quantity of milk, the milk richer, yielding more and better cream, than the milk of cows fed on cabbages or turnips ; and free from the rank diſagreeable taſte, and ſmell which milk from thence acquires.

The other uſe to which it is recommended to apply the liquor got from potatoes, is in the preparation of *vegetable fixed alkali*, vulgarly called pearl or pot aſhes : from which it may be obtained in large quantities. According to the experiments I have made, in a proportion from the produce of a Scots acre of potatoes, rated at 40 *bolls*, of not leſs than 2cwt. of fixed alkaline ſalt. The applying the ſuperabundance of the potatoe-liquor, or more than is requiſite to give to cows and cattle, to this laſt mentioned purpoſe, will diminiſh our importations from abroad of an article ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to different branches of manufacture.

Culroſs Abbey, Feb. 1791.

[LETTER 3, IN OUR NEXT.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If you will give this a place in your Gazette, you will oblige a conſtant reader.

WHEN a wicked perſon is determined to take off another by poiſon, it is always neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the deſign, that the poiſon ſhould be concealed by being mixed, with ſomething that is good ; I obſerve that ſome of your correſpondents practice the ſame art, in adminiſtering their political poiſons to the people ; for if you will examine their compoſitions with care, you will find in many of them, amongſt a number of good ſentiments ſome dangerous ones concealed, tending to corrupt the political ſentiments of the people, and poiſon the very ſources of freedom.

One of your correſpondents in your Gazette of the 2d ult. affords a moſt ſtriking proof of the juſtice of the above aſſertions ; for while he is warmly advocating the great utility, and neceſſity of diffuſing knowledge amongſt the people, and of the public opinion's being enlightened and unprejudiced, by miſinformation, or miſrepreſentation—how ſtrenuouſly does he endeavor, to miſlead and deceive the people, and that on a point the moſt eſſential to their freedom and happineſs, that is, reſpecting the Conſtitution and form of government they live under ; for it muſt be evident to any one who will read his obſervations, that he is endeavoring to eſtabliſh the opinion, that we muſt form our judgment of the nature of the conſtitution by the operations of the government, an opinion than which nothing can be more deluſive or dangerous to liberty. The happineſs and proſperity of a people under a government, may be a proof of good adminiſtration—but is no proof of a good conſtitution ; for it is allowed by all that an abſolute monarchy, if there be a wiſe and good monarch at the head of it, may make a people very happy and proſperous ; but would our men of *worth* and *talents* endeavor to perſuade us from this to adopt that ſyſtem of government. Theſe zealous informers of mankind, while they propagate this ſentiment, mean rather to deceive, than to inſtruct ; to blind, than to enlighten, to miſinform, rather than to inform the public mind. They wiſh us blindly to transfer that confidence which we have in our rulers, to the conſtitution itſelf—but if thay hope for this, they muſt *indeed* think we want enlightening—for the worſt form of government on earth may chance to have good men at the head of it, and while that is the caſe it may operate well. The Baſtile in France would have been an harmleſs building, had it never been made uſe of for bad purpoſes ; the pernicious effects of poiſon are not experienced while it remains corked up in the apothecaries vial, nor can we feel the evils of a bad government, while the dangerous powers of it are not put into operation ?

Tho' the above was not deſigned for my *Opponent*, yet he may take ſome part of it, for I think it will ſuit his performance very well : but I cannot take leave of him without congratulating him very ſincerely upon the ſucceſs of my little eſſay ; for it has clearly converted one ſoul from idolatry, to the acknowledgment of a divine Providence.

A RESPONDENT.

LONDON, September 21.

The Spaniſh edicts reſpecting foreigners have undergone repeated modifications, and are now reduced to a ſimple oath of ſubmiſſion to the King and the laws during the reſidence of the perſon taking it in Spain.

Their Majeſties the Emperor and Empreſs of Germany made their public entry into Prague on the 3d inſtant.

The Count d'Artois alſo arrived at the ſame time ; but not with a view to aſſiſt at the ceremony of the coronation, for, accompanied by the Prince of Naſſau, he ſet off the ſame day to Hanau, on his journey from Pilnitz to Coblentz.

It was remarked, that during the ſtay of the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty at Pilnitz, the Miniſter of France to the Elector of Saxony appeared neither at that place nor even at Dreſden, when the auguſt company came there to aſſiſt at the meeting.

On the 27th of Auguſt the Count d'Artois had, in the apartment of the King of Pruſſia, a converſation of two hours and a half with the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty. After this converſation, the Count d'Artois having retired, the two Monarchs continued in converſation for a whole hour.

After the conferences at Pilnitz, on the evening of the ſame day, when the company had reached Dreſden, there aſſembled, after ſupper, in the apartment of the Emperor, the King of Pruſſia, the Count d'Artois, Field Marſhall Count de Laſcy, Baron de Speilmann, M. de Calonne, and Major General de Biſſchofswerder. The conference laſted till half paſt one o'clock in the morning, when the Emperor continued his route for Bohemia.

By the Regiſters of Cadiz and Liſbon, the importation of gold and ſilver from South America, upon an average, is five millions annually. Of this above a million is brought every year into England, in return for the manufactures ſent to Spain and Portugal, independent of raw materials, wine, fruit, ſalt, &c. obtained from theſe countries. Thus it happens from the ſuperior induſtry of the Britiſh manufacturers, and the ſpirit of enterpriſe among the merchants, that the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, produce more ſolid advantages to this country, than they do to the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

Hoſtilities between the Moors and Spaniards have already begun by an attack made by the former on Ceuta, which has turned out ſucceſsfully for the Spaniſh arms.

The Moors cannonaded the place, and damaged ſome of the works : but the beſieged made a *ſortie* and ſpiked up the cannon of the enemy.

Prince John, the African Prince, is arrived here from Sierra Leona. His buſineſs to this country appears chiefly to be reſpecting the Slave Trade. He has met with a very cordial reception in this city, and particularly among the gentlemen who wiſh for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Yeſterday accompanied by Mr. Clarkſon and other gentlemen, he dined with Samuel Frederick Milford, Eſq. To day he dines with T. Hill, Eſq.

His viſit here engroſſes a great part of our preſent converſation—He has diſplayed great diſguſt againſt his former traffic in human fleſh. Yeſterday a gentleman in converſation, obſerved him pull out his watch, begged to know how much he gave for it in Guinea ? "Oh ! I give—I give—what I never give more." What might that be *Prince John* ? "Oh ! I give a fine boy."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1791.

Debate on the Ratio of Repreſentation.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. MACON moved that the firſt ſection be amended, by inſerting the word *five* after the word thouſand.

Mr. Bourne (R. I.) obſerved that the gentleman did not advert to the amendment to the conſtitution, which propoſes that the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to 100—this amendment will moſt probably be accepted, and then we ſhall have to repeal the propoſed law, ſhould it be enacted. He was in favor of 34,000, becauſe that would be conformable to the amendment—and he ſaw no good reaſon why the repreſentation ſhould exceed 100—that number will be fully competent to expreſs the wills, wiſhes and ideas of the people—and he ſaw no neceſſity to burthen their conſtituents with the additional expence of thirteen additional members.

Mr. Macon ſaid he did not conceive that the amendment referred to was to be a guide to the houſe till it was fully ratified—and as it was uncertain whether it ever would be, we ought not to be ſwayed by it on this occaſion.

Mr. Sedgwick expreſſed himſelf in favor of 34,000, as it was the opinion of the people from that part of the country which he repreſented, that the number of repreſentatives in this houſe ſhould not exceed 100.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid that the queſtion had been ſo fully debated, that he did not think the opinion of a ſingle member would be changed by all that can be ſaid—he wiſhed therefore that every propoſed amendment ſhould be put, and the queſtion taken on each with as little debate as poſſible.

Mr. White advocated the clauſe—he was in favor of one repreſentative to 30,000 perſons. The queſtion now is, ſaid he, whether the people ſhall have that ſhare of influence in the government to which they are entitled by the conſtitution, which plainly contemplates one repreſentative for every 30,000 perſons. He wiſhed to preſerve the independency of the ſeveral parts of the government. Corruption has been mentioned—he wiſhed it might never take place—but the preſent, he conceived, was the time to guard againſt it.—He would not ſay that any undue meaſures had ever yet been taken to influence the houſe—but that it was the wiſh of ſome to innovate, was apparent, from ſome attempts which had been made to encreaſe the importance of the executive—from the predilection for titles and diſtinctions which the journals of the Senate would ſhew ſtill exiſted. He hoped that the propoſed ratio would be eſtabliſhed, as more conſonant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution than any which had been mentioned. The independence of the Senate cannot be affected by the number of this houſe—they will always have a negative on our acts.

Mr. Dayton ſaid that he ſhould be in favor of the amendment, not becauſe it was a number the moſt agreeable to him, for he confeſſed that even this would have produced a more numerous repreſentation than he could have wiſhed, but becauſe a greater number would be leſs likely to meet the approbation of the committee. He agreed with the member from Virginia, (Mr. White) in one of his declarations only, which was, that this queſtion was of greater moment than the gentlemen who advocated thirty thouſand (the largeſt repreſentation) ſeem to have conceived. He agreed, he ſaid, with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Lawrance) that this ſubject had undergone a pretty full diſcuſſion, but he at the ſame time believed that ſome new light might ſtill be thrown upon it. There was one point of view, Mr. Dayton obſerved, in which it had not yet been exhibited by any gentlemen in the courſe of debate, but in which, on account of its magnitude and importance, it ought to be critically examined. The Senate, he ſaid, were conſidered as the repreſentatives of the States, or of the State governments—The Houſe of Repreſentatives were ſuppoſed to contain, under certain qualifications, a pure repreſentation of the people—Such was the apportionment of its members with reſpect to the unequal diſtricts or ſtates into which this country was divided, as to give the three great ſtates a very predominant influence upon that floor. They had only to combine their ſtrength, and to aſſociate almoſt any one of the other eleven ſtates with them, in order to enſure ſucceſs to any favorite project that they might have in view. He was aware, that it would be anſwered by gentlemen, that ſuch combination was not likely to take place between ſtates ſo diſtant in point of ſituation, and differing in local intereſts and circumſtances. He had been ever ſlow, he ſaid, in the prediction of evil—but reaſoning from the temper and diſpoſition of man, and judging from paſt obſervation and experience, he would venture to pronounce, without any pretenſions to the ſpirit of prophecy, that the great ſtates would thus combine their influence, whenever they ſhould deem it for their advantage, and that the intereſts of the other ſtates would of conſequence become the ſacrifice. Thoſe ſtates then that are thus expoſed, of which number he conſidered at leaſt two thirds of thoſe which now formed the union, would find their only ſecurity and protection againſt the effects of ſuch combination in the Senate. Would it, he aſked, be conſiſtent with prudence or with ſafety, for thoſe very ſtates to aſſent to a meaſure directly tending to weaken, if not deſtroy that ſecurity? Even now, he ſaid, the Senate would have need of all its firmneſs in continuing to oppoſe any act, in the carrying of which the Houſe ſhould be determined to perſevere. But what, he enquired, would be the conſequence, when the encreaſe ſo ardently wiſhed for by many gentlemen ſhould have taken place. Would the Senate have fortitude enough, even where they thought they had juſt cauſe, ſtedfaſtly to counteract the will and determined purpoſe of a body conſiſting of two hundred members, boaſting to derive their appointments from a purer, and from the pureſt ſource, calling themſelves the repreſentatives of the great body of the people, and profeſſing to ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtituents?

Let 30,000 be adopted as the ratio of repreſentation, and he heſitated not, he ſaid, to declare that whenever the repreſentatives ſhould think proper to reſolve any important point of diſpute into a queſtion of firmneſs between the two Houſes, the Senate muſt yield to their ſuperior weight and ſhrink from the unequal conteſt. In the event of their defeat in a ſingle inſtance, the independence of that branch would be materially affected, and the legiſlative balance ſhaken in its centre.

Theſe dangers, Mr. Dayton further obſerved, were by no means imaginary, but would too ſoon be realized, if the Houſe continued to encreaſe by fifties in the manner they were beginning.

If the motion under conſideration for encreaſing the ratio, and leſſening the number of repreſentatives, ſhould prove unſucceſsful, their reliance, he ſaid, would then be upon the Senate. That body, he was ſure, was too mindful of their own privileges and importance, to make a voluntary and deliberate ſurrender of their independence—they were too regardful of the intereſts of their conſtituents, to aſſent to an act giving an undue weight to that branch of the legiſlature in which the great ſtates had ſuch unreaſonable influence. If, however, in this his laſt reliance, he ſhould be diſappointed, and the bill be likely to paſs both Houſes, he hoped the yeas and nays would be entered upon the journals, that it might be known hereafter, when the events he had predicted ſhould have taken place, who it was that had thus given up the union to the controul of three or four of its members, who were the men that had voted for the extraordinary encreaſe of one branch, at the expence of the independence of the other, and thereby deſtroyed that equilibrium of the government, upon the preſervation of which, the faireſt hopes of its well-wiſhers were founded.

Mr. Gerry contended that the conſtitution was miſconſtrued by the gentleman from N. Carolina, and in reply to the gentleman from New-Jerſey, he ſaid he was ſurprized to hear the remarks which he made when he recollected his being a member of the convention—in which it muſt be remembered by that gentleman, that the larger States conſented to placing the ſmall States on a par with them in the Senate, to obviate the difficulty which the ſmaller States objected againſt the large repreſentations from the larger States. He ſaid the independence of the Senate is ſecured by the Conſtitution—and he was not apprehenſive that the encreaſe propoſed would overwhelm that branch of the government, or leſſen their importance, or ſhake their firmneſs. The gentleman had talked of combinations in the larger States—but he preſumed no facts could be produced to ſupport ſuch an apprehenſion.

The propoſed encreaſe in the repreſentation is founded on the principles of juſtice and equity, it is ſtrictly agreeable to the ſpirit and deſign of the Conſtitution, which contemplates an encreaſe in ſome degree proportionate to the encreaſed population of the States—he hoped therefore that the Conſtitution would be fairly and honorably carried into effect.

Mr. Boudinot was not yet convinced, from all the arguments he had heard, that by increaſing the number of repreſentatives to 113, as propoſed by the bill, the wants, wiſhes and intereſts of their conſtituents, would be more fully embraced, than by adopting the amendment then under conſideration. It had not yet been taken into the account, that a certain ſpecies of property in three or four of the States (ſlaves) would be repreſented in the next Congreſs, if the bill paſſed, by at leaſt 12 members, above the proportion of other States, whoſe property (though of ſuperior value) was not entitled by the Conſtitution to any repreſentation at all.—That he did not mean to find fault with the Conſtitution in this reſpect, but to make it the rule of his conduct—although in the conſtruction of it, he would not increaſe the evil when two extremes were given, and the intermediate number was optional.—He had ſaid, and he reſted on the Conſtitution for the proof, that it contemplated one member for each State as the loweſt, and the ratio of one for 30,000 perſons as the higheſt numbers. That the Convention in ſettling the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives, without a preciſe knowledge of the amount of the citizens of the Union, had done it in a certain proportion to the number of Senators, which he had thought a good rule to go by, till the propoſed amendment to the Conſtitution was ratified by three-fourths of the States—but as gentlemen ſeemed to think that this would ſoon take place, he had conſented to agree to the ratio of 34,000, which would give 100 members.—This would accord with the ſpirit of the amendment to the Conſtitution, and prevent the neceſſity of paſſing any other act when the amendment ſhould be compleated.—He was therefore in favor of inſerting *four* after *thirty*, or any ratio that would confine the number of repreſentatives to 100, or under.

Mr. Lawrance remarked, in anſwer to Mr. Dayton's objections. that the States were diſproportionate reſpecting territory, and conſequently were ſo as to the number of people. That an equality would take place amongſt the people of the ſeveral States by the ratio propoſed, although more members would come from ſome States than from others. He mentioned that every member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſtood in relation to the people of America, and ought to conſult the intereſt of the whole, and not the particular intereſt of the State in which he was elected.—Should this general principle operate, and which he ſuppoſed ought to actuate each member, no danger was to be apprehended from a combination, as the general good was the object of conſideration. If this ſhould not be the prevailing principle, it might be the intereſt of the States to have as great a number of repreſentatives as could be obtained—yet he ſuppoſed, unleſs a diviſion of territory took place, the people in each State would be entitled to be repreſented in proportion to the numbers in each—and the danger that it was ſuppoſed would exiſt, could not be readily remedied. He alſo obſerved, that he imagined the Senate would not be ſubject to the influence ſuggeſted. The Senate was an independent part of the Legiſlature, and would decide all queſtions that came before them, as the judgments of the members will dictate. So long as a reciprocal negative exiſted, as to the acts of either branch of the Legiſlature, he hoped we ſhould find firmneſs in each to decide properly. The Senate had frequently rejected the bills of the houſe, and had amended others—ſome very important ones—and the influence of the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives did not operate on their deciſions.—The objection to the propoſition not being agreeable to the amendment propoſed to the Conſtitution, he obſerved, was unfounded.—He explained his ideas reſpecting the nature of the amendment, and concluded that the proportion was conformable to it—and obſerved, that the nature of the amendment was contemplated, when the propoſition reſpecting the ratio was made.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The bill ſent from the Senate, concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls, was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next,—100 copies ordered to be printed.

A letter ftom the attorney-general of the United States to the Speaker was communicated to the Houſe. The attorney-general informs, that he has ſomething additional to propoſe relative to the judiciary ſyſtem, which he thinks can beſt be brought before the Houſe as modifications to his report. He ſubmits to the Houſe the propriety of permitting him to communicate this to the committee to whom his report may be referred, rather than introduce it to the Houſe in the form of an additional report.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the committee of the whole were diſcharged from further proceeding on the report of the attorney-general, on the ſubject of the judiciary ſyſtem; which was then, on motion, referred to a committee of ſeven, conſiſting of the following members, viz. Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Hillhouſe, Lawrance, Boudinot, Kittera, Murray and Madiſon.

A bill concerning the regiſtering and recording of veſſels, was read a firſt and ſecond time, referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bourne (R.I.) preſented memorials from the diſtillers of rum and gin, of the town of Providence, againſt the diſtilled ſpirit act. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Lawrance moved a reſolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill declaring the extenſion of the reſolution of Congreſs, of Aug. 1780, reſpecting the widows and orphan children of officers, who were killed or have died in the ſervice of the United States, and for the examination of the claims of invalids, &c. the reſolve of the 11th of June, 1788, notwithſtanding: which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill making compenſation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain caſes, ſome of which were diſagreed to, and others agreed to with amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, communicating for concurrence, a bill paſſed in that body, entitled an act relative to the election of the Preſident and the Vice-Preſident, and declaring the officer who ſhould act as Preſident in caſe of vacancy in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

An engroſſed bill making compenſation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain caſes, was read the third time, and paſſed —the title was altered to read—"An act for the relief of widows, orphans, invalids and other perſons."

The bill which has paſſed the Senate, entitled, "An act relative to chuſing electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c." was read the firſt time.

A report from the Secretary of War, on the petition of Captain Thomas Campbell, was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of David Cook. This bill received conſiderable diſcuſſion—various alterations were propoſed, and rejected—the bill was finally agreed to, without any amendment, and ſo reported to the houſe.

Mr. Parker moved in the houſe, to add a clauſe to the bill providing for the placing Capt. Thomas Campbell, an invalid, on the penſion liſt. This motion being agreed to, it was ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to explain and amend the acts relating to the 7 years half-pay, promiſed to the widows and orphans of officers who have died in the ſervice of the United States, and of perſons who are or have been entitled to penſions as invalids—and Meſſrs. Lawrance, Fitzſimons and Barnwell, were appointed.

A repreſentation of the legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, on the ſubject of invalid penſioners, was read and referred to the above committee.

A number of petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition from ſundry ſeamen who were in the ſervice of the United States the late war, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition of Peter Hezler, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Paſſed, the bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

Read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Wedneſday next, the bill relative to the election of Preſident and Vice Preſident—alſo determining the officer who ſhall act as Preſident in caſe of vacancy in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident.—Ordered to be printed in the interim.

A petition from the Society of the United Brethren, reſpecting certain lands in the Weſtern Territory, was preſented by Mr. Heiſter—read, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſale of vacant lands.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year 1792.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill and eſtimates being read, Mr. Parker obſerved that he could have wiſhed the reſult of a full enquiry into the expenditures of monies heretofore appropriated, had been communicated to the committee of the whole, by the ſelect committee—if ſuch enquiry had been made, he ſhould wiſh to hear it; for he ſhould not think himſelf juſtified in giving his vote for the bill, until ſome information on this ſubject was obtained.

Theſe obſervations led to a lengthy diſcuſſion of the buſineſs—the remarks principally reſpected the groſs ſums in the eſtimates, on which the bill was founded—it was contended that the items which compoſed thoſe ſums ſhould be particularly detailed to the committee, in order to judging of the propriety of making the appropriations mentioned in the bill; the diſcuſſion ended in a motion for the committee to riſe, and report progreſs—which being put, was carried in the affirmative.—The committee accordingly roſe and had leave to ſit again.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance it was voted, that the Treaſurer's account of the receipts and expenditures of public monies ſhall be printed.

Mr. Gerry laid the following motion in ſubſtance on the table, that the executive officers of government ſhould on the third Monday of every annual ſeſſion of Congreſs lay before the houſe a particular account of the expenditure of public money, committed to their diſpoſal by acts of appropriation.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid on the table the following motion—That a committee be appointed to examine and report, at every ſeſſion of Congreſs, the ſtate of the Treaſury Department—and that ſuch report be made to the houſe on the ſecond Monday of the ſeſſion.

A repreſentation from the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts on the ſubject of invalid penſioners, was communicated by Mr. Ames, and read. Adjourned.

BOSTON, November 19.

The receipt of the intelligence of the Ratification of the French Conſtitution, by Louis XVI. ſpread ſatisfaction and joy through all ranks of citizens in this metropolis. The bells were rung, and amidſt the Thankſgivings of the day offered to Almighty God, in our Temples, that pleaſing event very largely partook. In the evening the houſe of the Hon. Conſul of France, and ſeveral others, were beautifully illuminated.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

The preſent ſituation of the State debts, is a curious one. Congreſs reſolved that as thoſe debts were contracted for the ſupport of the war, they ought to be paid out of the Continental treaſury. They were therefore adopted as Continental debts, but under certain reſtrictions.—It was clear enough that if one State debt which was incurred for the general defence, ought to be aſſumed, another of the ſame complexion ought likewiſe to be aſſumed; yet from an overſtrained ſqueamiſhneſs, a certain limit was fixed, and only a given ſum aſſumed in each State, tho' it was previouſly well known that the debt exceeded that limit in ſeveral of the States. The creditors of thoſe States ſubſcribed to the loan opened by Congreſs, but it turns out that there is an overplus beyond the ſum aſſumed—what is to be done with it? If the creditor applies to the State to pay, or fund that overplus, the State will naturally ſay to him, "your debt is no longer a State debt—it is a Continental debt—Congreſs have ſo declared it—we are bound by their acts—you muſt look to them for it—you have taken them as paymaſters, by ſubſcribing to their loan, and you have ſhewn that you preferred their credit to our's, you cannot therefore with any decency reſort to us." Unleſs Congreſs make a proviſion for this overplus, the Creditors muſt loſe it. This is, however, not to be apprehended: the ſtrict regard hitherto ſhewn to juſtice by that body, is a flattering preſage, that they will not leave undone that work they have ſo honorably begun, more eſpecially as they have by their act reduced the State creditors into this dilemma, and as from the preſent ſuſpicious ſtate of the public revenues, it is manifeſt that a compleat aſſumption will require no impoſitions of further burdens.

THE SOUL.—AN EXTRACT.

"LET others boaſt that they are brutes, I glory that I'm a MAN. Let others wiſh for eternal ſleep. I ſhall be for ever awake. Let others waſte their golden hours in proving that GOD is falſe, I feel ſomething within which proves that his word is true, though others conſign ſoul and body to the duſt, the clods of the valley cannot cover my ſoul. No! legions of angels can't confine me to the grave, my body was deſigned for the duſt; but my ſoul will inherit the world of ſouls! ALAS! WHAT IS LIFE IF WE LIVE NOT FOR EVER!"

Philadelphia, December 3.

Accounts from the Southward inform, that the Commiſſioners who met at Rock Landing, in Georgia, for the purpoſe of running the line agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, waited till the beginning of November for the Creek Chiefs, when they deſpaired of being able to effect the buſineſs this ſeaſon. The difficulties which prevented the Chiefs from attending, are ſaid to be raiſed by the famous Bowles, who arrived in the Creek country in September laſt.

The ſamples of Buttons from the manufactory in Connecticut, which are preſented for inſpection to the members of Congreſs, afford the fulleſt evidence of the practicability of furniſhing, without importation, that neceſſary article, upon the cheapeſt terms, and of the beſt quality.

We have the pleaſure of announcing to the public, that the ſubſcription book for opening the Canal and Lock Navigation, between the rivers Suſquehannah and Schuylkill, by the waters of Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken, in this State, was opened by the Commiſſioners appointed by law, at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday laſt, when upwards of 500 ſhares, the number required by law to empower the Governor to incorporate the ſaid Company, was ſubſcribed for before one o'clock. This is another inſtance of the public ſpirit of the inhabitants of this State.

We received by veſterday's poſt. No. 3, of "THE MORNING RAY; OR IMPARTIAL ORACLE," a new paper publiſhed at Windſor, ſtate of Vermont. Motto,

"*The wilderneſs ſhall bud and bloſſom as the roſe.*"

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

"Your papers for three months paſt, have not more than two-thirds reached this place, and not one ſince the 9th inſt. whereas we ought to have them as late as the 16th or 17th. Many times their tranſportation may be impeded by the quantity of public diſpatches to the different officers; but this is not the ſole cauſe.—The ſalaries of Poſtmaſters do not pay any thing for their trouble, and until ſome law of the United States is paſſed for the ſafe tranſportation of papers, they will continue to be ſtopped. The office of Poſtmaſter is a confidential one, and the pay ſhould be ſufficient to employ men who are attached to the public intereſt, as connected with the means of information."

Why ſhould we be terrified at the charge of opening free-ſchools for all the children? It is not every expence that makes us the poorer. It is buying ſeed corn—it will ſprout and bear a crop that will pay the firſt coſt an hundred fold.

The more men can be made to think, the better; books have the tendency---But they are dear and ſcarce. All the lazy, and almoſt all the buſy, neglect them, becauſe it is a taſk. Who would begin that could not or would not finiſh the reading one? Every body reads the Almanac—it is the poor man's library—but the leſſon, though good, is too ſeldom taught.

A newſpaper is cheap, of ſmall bulk, and goes everywhere---beſides, it is a treat which always creates an appetite, for curioſity is ſauce to it. Add to all this, it is daily, or weekly, ſerved---it is a kind of ſtanding diſh. A newſpaper, therefore, is a valuable utenſil of knowledge---it tells us facts at the minute we are curious to know them---it tells us alſo the opinion of the world upon them. We keep company with the abſent; we are, by their means, made acquainted with ſtrangers---we feel, in ſolitude, a ſympathy with mankind---without abſtruſe thinking, we receive the truths which others have hammered out. Men ſtick to their buſineſs, and yet the public is addreſſed as a town meeting. Yet the Gazettes follow us to our cloſets, and give us counſel there. With all this pleaſure, and more than all this uſe, they need not coſt any thing, to the public, to be made eaſy of circulation thro' all parts of the country.

Where equal laws ſecure property, men will exert all their faculties to get it. The cauſe being general, the efforts will be ſo too. Induſtry will ſpring up, and work wonders. In this way, the nation will grow rich. Government has nothing to do, in this affair, but to maintain the laws which protect property. For who would work for what he could not be allowed to keep? The Engliſh boaſt of their laws of navigation---their bounties on the cod and whale fiſheries, &c.---as if the hands of induſtry could work the better for being tied. They may have more ſeamen, for having bounties and prohibitions---but they certainly have leſs wealth. The fact proves it---for if more was not to be gained otherwiſe, there would be no occaſion for bounties to the whalemen, &c. A rich nation will have much to buy---an induſtrious nation much to ſell. This is traffic or commerce. When will nations follow the laws of nature, and depend, for the proſperity of trade, on the abundance of the ſources of individual induſtry, from which it is to be ſupported.

The public good is the ſupreme object in forming the ſocial compact—and every government is good in proportion as its adminiſtration appreciates that object—but a ſtrange infatuation has prevailed at different periods of the world, which has led the rulers of ſtates and kingdoms to draw a fatal line of ſeparation between their own intereſt and that of the people. Mankind are at length awaking from their lethargy, and aſſerting their own dignity and importance. It will not be long before a juſt policy will lead the legiſlators of the earth to adopt the public opinion as the guide of their conduct—This will enſure preſent applauſe, and future fame, for the people are always in favor of conferring honors and rewards on the benefactors of the human race.

It ſometimes happens that the love of one truth is ſo warm as to make men cold towards another. The right to worſhip God according to one's own conſcience, is no longer diſputed in our country. Perhaps the care which has been wiſely taken to prevent any violation of this right, has produced an over jealouſy in regard to the proviſions which are made in ſome States, and not made in others, for the public teaching of morality. It ſeems to be manifeſtly improper to make a man of one perſuaſion pay taxes for the propagation of another. But the great duties of morality are alike inculcated by all ſects. The world is doubtleſs mended by the pains which have been beſtowed upon it once a week.—The Clergy of this country have been the patrons of literature, and the examples of good morals, ever ſince it was ſettled. Who can ſay that the laws we have in force would have been found ſtrong enough, had not the love and reſpect for good morals, which for more than a century have been infuſed from the pulpit into the minds of youth, as well as confirmed in perſons of mature age, contributed all their influence to enforce them? The more is done by opinion, the leſs occaſion for law and for puniſhments. As no proviſion is made by law in ſeveral of the States for the regular ſupport of the Clergy, ſhould not this great advantage be ſecured by the munificence of individuals? While, therefore, ſo many new eſtabliſhments are making, new funds created, and new ſettlements forming, it will be proper to reſerve lands, or by other means to begin funds for ſo laudable a purpoſe. What better uſe could be made of wealth than to form ſuch funds by ſubſcriptions?—If to this ſhould be added proviſion for ſchools, it would be a further ſecurity againſt vice and barbariſm. When men live alone, they run wild—to tame them, they muſt be brought together. The advantages reſulting from regular public worſhip, have been too long enjoyed by ſociety to require any illuſtration. It is to be lamented if there is any part of our country where theſe advantages are yet to be ſecured.

It is propoſed by the bill reported for the eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, that Newſpapers ſhall be ſent to ſubſcribers through that medium, ſubject to a tax of half a cent each. This idea has been objected to, as a precedent on which a heavy impoſition may be founded at ſome future period; it is ſaid alſo, that it will check the circulation of thoſe uſeful vehicles of information.

The object contemplated by the committee which reported the bill, it is fairly to be preſumed was not to *check*, but to promote the circulation of Newſpapers. The complaints of irregularity in receiving the papers publiſhed at the ſeat of government are innumerable; ſuppoſing a ſmall addition to the expence of the ſubſcription would inſure their punctual reception by the ſubſcribers, it muſt be evident, that their circulation would be greatly extended. Something muſt be done to remove preſent complaints and difficulties, or the idea of a general diffuſion of intelligence by the means of Newſpapers will be abandoned altogether—on its preſent plan, it is ruinous to the printers.—Additional trouble and expence in the Poſt-Office department, will be the conſequence of making that a *ſure* and *certain* medium for the circulation of Newſpapers. The queſtion is, how ſhall this expence be defrayed? Let the government of the United States ſay, that the expence ſhall be a public charge. A correſpondent is firmly perſuaded that ſuch a meaſure would meet the approbation of the citizens of the United States, he is very ſure it would merit the applauſe of every friend to the "*rights of man*" throughout the globe.

At a meeting of the Subſcribers to the National Manufactory on Monday laſt at Trenton, the following gentlemen were choſen Directors.

Thomas Lowrey,	George Lewis,
John Bayard,	Benjamin Walker,
Eliſha Boudinot,	John Dewhurſt,
Archibald Mercer,	Nicholas Low,
Moore Furman,	Royal Flint,
John Neilſon,	Alexander M'Comb.
William Duer,	

William Marſhall, a tinker, of Croſsmichael, is now 118. He might paſs for a man of 60.

Here is a fine fellow for a Tontine!

An action was lately tried, brought by Mrs. Beckford, againſt farmer Throp, her tenant, for leaving her farm, at the expiration of his leaſe, greatly out of repair; and for carrying the dung and compoſt off the farm, during the laſt year of his term. Verdict for the plaintiff 20l. damages.—This verdict eſtabliſhes the fundamental law that tenants, holding under a repairing leaſe, ſhall leave the premiſes in a tenantable condition; and that the dung made upon the land ſhall, be expended upon it. *London paper.*

IMPROMPTU.

THE people pay, and ought to know
For what the public taxes go;
To this no mortal e'er ſaid nay,
And yet they talk'd the live-long day.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Jaſon,	Meaſe,	Aux Cayes
Betſey,	Ruſſell,	Cape-Francois
Lydia,	Vanſiſe,	Martinique
Snow Jane,	Prance,	Oporto
Schooner Sanſoucie,	Cooper,	Virginia
Mary,	Welden,	do.
Metompkin,	Barafit,	do.
Tryal,	Vannenan,	St. Thomas
Eagle,	Spren,	Halifax
Sloop Ann,	Forreſt,	Virginia
Sophia,	Connell,	Curracoa
Philadelphia Packet,	Tanner,	Euſtatius
Polly,	Bunker,	Fayal
Favorite,	Smith,	Marſeilles
Dolphin,	Bailey,	New-York

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/ 22/2	pr. £.	111	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/6 12/8		63⅓	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/ 13/3		66⅔	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/6	20/	par.
Indents	11/6		57½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	144		Dollars.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

From a late Engliſh Paper.

RETALIATION,
ON THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

WHEN *Reverend Prieſts* do hourly preach,
Thoſe doctrines which they ſhould not teach,
When crowds are told "they might *caſhier*
Their Kings" without or dread, or fear;
That *Lords* are vain and empty things,
And *Biſhops* worſe than even Kings:
That *ſouls* and *bodies* mix together,
Juſt like two pieces of neats leather:
Wear out the ſame—and when they're ended
Anſwer the purpoſe—firſt intended.
In ſhort when *lev'lling* ſpreads apace,
And *boundleſs rights of men*—take place.
'Tis fit—who *poiſon'd firſt the dart*,
Should be the *firſt to feel the ſmart*.

PARIS, September 18.

YESTERDAY, for the firſt time ſince the journey to Varennes, the King took an airing on horſeback. Upon his Majeſty's arrival at the drawbridge, a vaſt concourſe of people, who had been drawn together by the report of his deſign to take an airing, and a deſire to ſee him, hailed him with repeated and ſincere ſhouts of *Vive le Roi*. An affecting joy was viſible in his countenance at theſe marks of love and attachment.

A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The Mayor who was at its head, addreſſed the following ſpeeches to the King and Queen?

"SIRE,

"The community preſents to your Majeſty the homage and reſpect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labour, of evils, and of ſtorms, are happily terminated by the completion of the Conſtitution, and by your Majeſty's acceptation of it. Henceforth reſting upon this Conſtitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, you will promote the public proſperity. When every heart is devoted to you—when your's is devoted to the French—who will undertake to diſturb that intimate agreement of the nation and its King? The moment which attaches you anew to France, and it to you, will ſecure the tranquility of the city of Paris, which has been ſo long agitated. Peace and goodneſs, the juſtice and the virtues of your majeſty are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire: and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"The welfare of the nation will ever be the wiſh moſt dear to my heart. Its true welfare can only be attained by maintaining public order and tranquility. You are to avail yourſelf of all the means with which the law inveſts you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

"MADAM,

"The community preſents to your Majeſty the reſpects of the city of Paris, in the moſt memorable epoch—the joy has been univerſal. The King has received the benedictions of the people—you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expreſſion of its ſentiments to the voice of the nation. May theſe ſentimemts prove pleaſing to your Majeſty—Deign frequently to recall them, and to recall them to the King.

"Say, Madame, to the auguſt Prince, brought up for France near your perſon, that theſe ſentiments are deſtined for him, and that we will one day pay him all the welfare which his tenderneſs which his cares ſhall have ſhed upon the King and upon your Majeſty."

The Quen anſwered, "That ſhe coincided in every thing with the ſentiments of the King; and entreated the municipality to aſſure the citizens of the capital, that ſhe ſhould daily inſpire her ſon with them, and that ſhe would contribute to the utmoſt of her power to the welfare of the nation."

In the evening, by order of the King, the Thuilleries and the Champ Elyſſes will be illuminated."

The day that is to terminate the labours of the preſent memorable Legiſlature, is at length fixed; this important event is to take place on the 30th inſtant.

The new Aſſembly will then meet; and after verifying their powers, will proceed to buſineſs.

LINTZ, September 3.

As the Duke de Polignac has given orders to remove to Vienna all the furniture and effects which he had in Italy, and has hired a houſe for two years at Leopoldſtadt, where he lives in a ſort of retirement, it ſeems highly probable that it is his intention to ſpend the reſt of his days in Auſtria, and endeavour to forget all the uneaſineſs which he has experienced from his own nation.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

W. M'DOUGALL'S
DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N.B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

The Firſt and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)
By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,
Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*
November 5, 1791.

JOHN PINTARD,
SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.
On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.
On remittances, ditto.
Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.
For making tranſfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*
October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,
That pleaſantly ſituated FARM
Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.
Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;
Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A.M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.
Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *By late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*